UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI EASTERN DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

VS.

No. 4:14-CR-175(AGF)

MARK PALMER, SAMUEL LEINICKE,

CHARLES WOLFE and ROBERT WOLFE,

Defendants.
)

MOTION TO SUPPRESS/EVIDENTIARY HEARING
BEFORE THE HONORABLE DAVID D. NOCE
MAY 27, 2016
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

FOR THE PLAINTIFF:

JAMES C. DELWORTH
ERIN O. GRANGER
OFFICE OF U.S. ATTORNEY
111 South Tenth Street, Suite 2000
St. Louis, MO 63102
(314) 539-2200

FOR THE DEFENDANTS:

SHELBY M. COWLEY
THE LAW OFFICES OF SHELBY M. COWLEY
1717 Park Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63104
(314) 266-7581
(Defendant Mark Palmer)

R. TYSON MUTRUX MUTRUX LAW FIRM 1717 Park Avenue St. Louis, M 63104 (314) 270-2273 (Defendant Mark Palmer)

JASON A. KORNER LAW OFFICE OF JASON A. KORNER 7911 Forsyth Boulevard, Suite 300 St. Louis, MO 63105

(314) 409-2659 (Defendant Samuel Leinicke)

J. WILLIAM LUCCO
CHRISTOPHER P. THRELKELD
LUCCO & BROWN
224 St. Louis Street
P.O. Box 539
Edwardsville, IL 62025
(618) 656-2321
(Defendant Charles Wolfe)

ZACHARY J. BOROWIAK
THE BOROWIAK LAW FIRM, LLC
225 S. Meramec, Suite 1100
St. Louis, MO 63105
(314) 537-2351
(Defendant Robert Wolfe)

Proceedings recorded by mechanical stenography; transcript produced by computer.

DEBORAH A. KRIEGSHAUSER, FAPR, RMR, CRR Federal Official Court Reporter 111 South Tenth Street, Third Floor St. Louis, MO 63102 (314) 244-7449

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              (PROCEEDINGS BEGAN AT 9:00 AM.)
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              THE COURT: All right. In the case of the
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     United States against Mark Palmer, Samuel Leinicke,
     Charles Wolfe and Robert Wolfe, Case No. 4:14-CR-175, we have
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 5
     a hearing this morning where -- I guess the conclusion of the
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     pretrial evidentiary presentation in this matter.
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              Ms. Granger and Mr. Delworth are here for the
 8
     United States. Let's see. Who's here for Mr. Palmer?
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              MS. COWLEY: Good morning, Your Honor. Shelby Cowley
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     and Tyson Mutrux for Mr. Palmer.
              MR. MUTRUX: Good morning, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: All right. And -- Oh, all right.
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              MR. KORNER: Jason Korner for Samuel Leinicke.
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              THE COURT: Okay. Is Mr. Palmer here?
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              MS. COWLEY: No, Your Honor, he's not.
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              THE COURT: But he is free on bond.
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              MS. COWLEY: Yes.
              THE COURT: All right. He -- He -- He could have
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     been here.
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              Okay. Is Mr. Leinicke here?
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              MR. KORNER: No, Your Honor. We spoke about it.
     He's in Iowa. Without evidence being heard this morning, he
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2.3
     made the decision not to come down.
              THE COURT: All right. That is fine.
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              Let's see. Who's here for Mr. Wolfe, Charles Wolfe?
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MR. LUCCO: Bill Lucco, Your Honor, here with
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     Chris Threlkeld, and Mr. Wolfe is present.
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              THE COURT: Okay. All right. Thank you.
              MR. THRELKELD: Good morning, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
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              And for Robert Wolfe?
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              MR. BOROWIAK: Your Honor, Zach Borowiak here for
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     Robert Wolfe.
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              THE COURT: Okay. And he is not present.
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              MR. BOROWIAK: He is not present, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Okay. All right. And he is free on
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     bond.
13
              MR. BOROWIAK: Correct, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: All right. Let me look at or ask
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     Mr. Delworth: Do you have a presentation to make this morning
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     with respect to documents?
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              MR. DELWORTH: Your Honor, I can proceed. I quess it
     was the Government's motion for a Franks hearing, so I was --
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     so I was getting -- They've got the burden, initial burden of
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     proof. So I was going to just basically respond to what they
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     had to present.
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              THE COURT: Well, that's fine. But they -- Correct
23
     me if I'm wrong, and if I'm wrong, I apologize. I was
24
     expecting a presentation of a number of search warrant
25
     documents.
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              MR. DELWORTH: Oh.
              THE COURT: There was a discussion of 31, I think, or
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     30.
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 4
              MR. DELWORTH: Yes, Your Honor. I can -- I -- I --
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     I'll -- I'll have that present in the court. I've -- They've
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     already been filed. I've got those upstairs. I can -- I will
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     make copies --
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              THE COURT: Okay.
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              MR. DELWORTH: -- and present all of that -- that --
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     that to the Court.
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              THE COURT: Okay. They've been filed. Is that what
12
     you said?
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              MR. DELWORTH: Well, they've -- I mean yeah. I mean
     when we obtained them in the original case, but I will present
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15
     all of those, all of the 31 that have been challenged to the
16
     Court.
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              THE COURT: Okay.
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              MR. DELWORTH: Okay.
              THE COURT: I thought that's why we were here.
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              MR. DELWORTH: Oh, okay.
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              THE COURT: Now just one second.
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              MR. DELWORTH: Well, Your Honor, ---
23
              THE COURT: Just one second.
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              MR. DELWORTH: Okay, sorry.
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              THE COURT: Just one second. I thought we were here,
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     and you were going to present -- There wasn't going to be a
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     need for officers to testify, identifying the search warrant
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     documents that were issued and executed and upon which the
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     Defendants had some arguments to be made about the accuracy,
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     the -- whatever the -- I'm going to say truthfulness because,
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     to my recollection, they're not being argued. The affidavits
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     are not being argued to be falsehoods but are argued to be
     constitutionally being filled out and signed under oath by the
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 9
     officers with reckless disregard for whether or not the
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     information was accurate. That's my understanding of the
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     presentation this morning, and we're here for the hearing.
12
              Yes, sir.
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              MR. DELWORTH: Okay. I'm sorry.
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              THE COURT: And by "hearing," I believe it was an
     idea, you know, expectation that I would listen to
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     presentations since -- from the -- from counsel about the
17
     matter.
              MR. DELWORTH: Just for clarification, Your Honor, I
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19
     guess the defense have filed a Motion to Suppress the search
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     warrants. As exhibits to that, they have -- they attached the
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     search warrants and affidavits. So they are of file -- they
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     are on file with the Court. I mean I've got ---
23
              THE COURT: All 31. I've looked at the -- at the
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     motions. I've looked at the arguments, --
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              MR. DELWORTH: Yes.
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              THE COURT: -- the briefing.
 2.
              MR. DELWORTH: Right.
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              THE COURT: I have not gone through 31 --
 4
              MR. DELWORTH: Right.
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              THE COURT: -- search warrants on my monitor.
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              MR. DELWORTH: Right. They -- They were all attached
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     as exhibits in terms of -- I mean I've got the exhibits here,
 8
     but they were all attached as exhibits to the Defendants'
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     Motion to Suppress Evidence.
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              THE COURT: Okay. I'm not disputing that.
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              MR. DELWORTH: Oh, okay. So ---
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              THE COURT: All right. So you're going to adopt, as
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     the Government's presentation on those matters, those search
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     warrants, those documents, those items of evidence that were
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     attached to the motions.
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              MR. DELWORTH: Yes.
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              THE COURT: Okay.
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              MR. DELWORTH: Yes, Your Honor.
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              The way that the motions have been structured, there
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     was a Motion to Suppress the Evidence based upon the fact that
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     the affidavits did not have sufficient probable cause to
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     support the search warrants. That was kind of bootstrapped
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     upon an argument being made for a Franks hearing and
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     indicating that should the Court grant the Franks hearing --
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     should the Court grant the Franks hearing and provide relief
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     under Franks to delete the challenged sections, those
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     deletions, in addition to some of the challenged arguments set
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     forth in the motion, would render the affidavits without
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     sufficient probable cause. As the Court, obviously, is aware,
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     the basis of probable cause is reviewed on the four corners of
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     the indictment or the affidavit, rather. There are 31
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     affidavits. I mean I -- I think that they -- they stand. I
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     -- The defense made certain challenges on them which I've
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     addressed in my motion to -- put in my response to the Motion
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     to -- to Suppress, so I think that they're adequately
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     addressed there. I'll be happy to answer any questions that
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     the Court may have. Other than that, I'm basically here in
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     response to the assertions that have been made with respect to
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     the Franks hearing.
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              THE COURT: Okay. All right. Thank you.
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              MR. DELWORTH: Thank you.
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              THE COURT: All right. Let's see. Ms. Cowley, you
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     may present your position.
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              MS. COWLEY: Thank you, Your Honor.
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              Mr. Lucco is actually going to speak first for all of
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     the Defendants.
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              THE COURT: Okay. That's fine.
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              MR. LUCCO: May it please the Court, counsel.
              Yeah; perhaps I'll add to the clarification of
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25
     Mr. Delworth and then add a little more clarification as to
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     how we would like to proceed, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: All right.
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              MR. LUCCO: We understand we're here today for our
     motion for you to at a later time conduct a Franks hearing.
 4
 5
     We believe that we have ---
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              THE COURT: We're here for a suppression hearing.
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     And I'm going to take these affi -- the documents into
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     consideration on the arguments, and I'm also hear for the
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     arguments made for the Franks arguments. Now you may proceed.
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              MR. LUCCO: That was not our understanding, but,
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     nevertheless, I will so proceed as we have it today. I'm
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     going to present for the Defendants the portion of the
     argument that shows the state ---
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14
              THE COURT: Okay. Well, let me ask you: Are you
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     arguing that there's no probable -- Putting aside the Franks
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     arguments, are you saying there's no probable cause for the
17
     issuance of those search warrants on behalf of all of the
     Defendants remaining in the case?
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19
              MR. LUCCO: I'm not sure I understand that question.
20
     I'm sorry. If you -- When you say "putting aside the Franks
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     arguments," ---
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              THE COURT: Let's assume -- Let's assume that the
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     items in the affidavits that you believe should be extracted
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     or the Court should consider without considering those
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     portions of the affidavits that you believe are
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constitutionally -- should be removed from the Court's
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     consideration of the propriety of the issuance of the search
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     warrant, with respect to the issuance of each of those 31
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     search warrants, is it your argument that there's no probable
     cause, putting aside those arguments? So, therefore,
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 6
     considering those ---
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              MR. LUCCO: It is, Your Honor. It is. But more
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     importantly, ---
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              THE COURT: No. Wait a second. It is what?
              MR. LUCCO: We agree. There's no probable -- It is
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     our argument there's no probable cause.
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              THE COURT: Okay. On what basis?
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              MR. LUCCO: Well, first of all, our -- our position
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     today is: We have made the substantial preliminary showing.
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              THE COURT: That's not the question I'm asking you.
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              MR. LUCCO: Okay. Well, that's the question --
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     That's why I thought we were here, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: We're here, number one -- I'll go back
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     and review the records, but it's my recollection at the
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     arraignment of each of the Defendants, each Defendant took up
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     the Court's suggestion that an oral Motion to Suppress
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     Evidence be made generally. We're here for that.
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              We're here for the Government's oral motion for the
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     Court to make a determination of the admissibility or not of
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     the arguably suppressible evidence. We're here today for the
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     presentation. The arguments have been made. I have read the
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     briefs regarding the -- the entitlement to challenge those
 3
     affidavits based -- based upon Franks. I understand the
 4
     arguments.
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              MR. LUCCO: I'm not sure. Have you -- Are you
 6
     granting us the Franks hearing? Because we would --
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              THE COURT: I am ---
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              MR. LUCCO: -- we would call witnesses and prove our
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     allegations at such a hearing. I'm sorry. I certainly
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     misunderstood. I can't speak for ---
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              THE COURT: Well, we're going to have to reset it
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     because you misunderstood what we were here for today.
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              MR. LUCCO: And if I'm wrong and my counsel ---
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              THE COURT: It was my understanding -- It was my
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     understanding at a time when you all were represented by
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     counsel, I think it was Mr. Crowe said that the declaration of
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     Doctor -- What's his name?
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              MR. LUCCO: Kesselring.
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              THE COURT: Kesselring; made the presentation on
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     behalf of the parties that the affidavits were issued and
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     signed with reckless disregard for the truth. Is that a fair
22
     statement?
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              MR. LUCCO: That is.
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              THE COURT: What more would you add to that argument?
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     To that presentation?
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MR. LUCCO: Well, I would -- I would highlight from 1 2 the brief why we think that is reckless. I would counter the 3 Government's response why they believe it is not. THE COURT: And that's why we're here today. That's 4 5 my understanding of why we're here today; also, including 6 whether or not there's probable cause absent the arguments on 7 -- based upon Franks against Delaware. 8 MR. LUCCO: I think I'm understanding better now, 9 Your Honor, where you're driving at. I'm going to -- So I'm 10 going to say: Our intention today is I'm going to make a 11 presentation about what we believe the evidence shows on the 12 face of the affidavit and in conjunction with Dr. Kesselring's declaration that the Government's presentation to the 13 14 Magistrates was reckless disregard for the truth. 15 Mr. Borowiak is going to make the second part, if you 16 will, and he'll state to the Court the implication of that on 17 probable cause so that we can eventually have a full 18 evidentiary hearing on the matter. 19 Now if I may, ---20 THE COURT: I'm going to take a recess at this time. 21 We'll return at 9:45. I want you all to be sure that all of 22 this is presented to the Court, and I'll be here for as long 23 as it takes, but we'll be in recess until 9:45. 24 CLERK: All rise. Court is now in recess. 25 (Court recessed from 9:20 AM until 9:45 AM.)

THE CLERK: All rise. This Honorable Court is again 1 2 in session. You may be seated. 3 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Lucco, you may begin. MR. LUCCO: Thank you, Your Honor. 4 5 As I said earlier, I want to address the nature of 6 the allegations set forth in the affidavit which we believe, 7 when weighed against the declaration of Dr. Kesselring, 8 demonstrate a reckless disregard for the truth, and when the 9 consequences of those are considered, as will be commented 10 upon by Mr. Borowiak, we're entitled to a Franks hearing. 11 I suggest to the Court: If -- If a Magistrate 12 was handed a document like many of these affidavits are that 13 are 70, 90 pages in length that have lots of scientific 14 language in them, chemical compound formulas in them, that if 15 the Court was also handed at the same time, that Magistrate, a 16 document that alerted the Court that there would be a person 17 versed in the field of Chemistry that is reflected in the 18 analysis between controlled substances and controlled 19 substance analogues, and that document alerted the Magistrate 20 as follows, telling them: You will find, Your Honor, that the 21 statement is, at a minimum, misleading; that the assertion is 22 false; that no scientific evidence is presented to support the 23 assertion, nor is there a reference to a study that 24 substantiates. There's no evidence presented to support the

conclusion. The conclusion is one that is not scientifically

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justified. This, too, is, at a minimum, misleading. There's no basis to support the assertion. The assertion is incorrect. It appears to be a careless replication of text from uncited source that omits material needed to understand it. It provides no basis.

And you saw that those kinds of statements, alerts, if you will, were carried over regarding the other affidavits as well, in general, many of those are repeated, you would find in others that the expert would tell you in his note that this just highlights the confusion presented by the affidavit; that it makes conclusions based on unnamed, undisclosed studies; that these are unsubstantiated claims; that the affidavit extends those claims without evidence; that the affidavit projects those claims again without evidence; that these are presented without scientific justification and on and on without repetition or with much repetition due to the repetitious nature of the allegations asserted over and over in the many affidavits.

I think if — if a Magistrate knew that, they wouldn't be granting that search warrant. They'd certainly be saying: Let's have a hearing. I'm getting some serious allegations here regarding errors, misstatements, misleading statements, lacking foundation, no such scientific justification, false. I'm hearing enough here that makes me think we ought to have a hearing on this matter because we

know the threshold test is: Have we come up with a substantial preliminary showing? It's only at that next hearing that we would demonstrate by proof this is true.

So I could go back and go through each one of those characterized statements that are criticisms regarding the foundational basis of these affidavits, but you can read those and the Court has read those in Dr. Kesselring's declaration already. But they go to the heart of the basis for having a search warrant, thinking there's criminal activity connected to either controlled substances or controlled substance analogues either temporarily or permanently scheduled.

Now there's also the assertion -- And I think the

Court needs to think in that neutral Magistrate role in this.

You're being presented with this pound of documents but now

you happen to have the crib sheet that alerts you to problems.

You'd be mindful that the affiant in these cases says over and over, "I know that."

Dr. Kesselring, and he makes the point that much of the scientific jargon put out in these paragraphs — and he gives the — he gives to the Court the numbered paragraphs — cannot be known by someone who isn't well educated in Organic Chemistry, Biochemistry, Medicinal Pharmacology, a variety of subjects and fields in which he himself is such an expert, as set forth in his affidavit.

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Now the Government responds to that in an effort to say, "Well, just because all this -- these criticisms exist, that you're really trying to say that the affiant, Mr. Anderson or Mr. House or whomever, has to be an expert or Your Honor has to be an expert to understand these things." We are not saying that; absolutely not saying that. But the person who says he knows must demonstrate he knows. And if that knowledge is not of his own expertise and training and research, then it must be directed to the source of that knowledge so the Magistrate can determine whether that source is, indeed, a reliable source. That's all we're saying. That when you step forward as an affiant and say, "Here, Your Honor, I know these 93 paragraphs, "well, how do you know that, sir? The Government responds by saying, "Well, this has clearly been researched." They say that a number of times. "It's clearly been researched." Well, has it been? The -- The three things I think I can highlight from our motion is the only cited research is from Wikipedia where they say literally, "According to Wikipedia," so forth. That I don't think this Court or any court is going to take as reliable scientific source. There's much language in the paragraphs that is complicated science, and it talks about R1 and R3 positions. I'm going to use that loosely because Your Honor will see

those in a number of the paragraphs of alleged falsehoods;
that what Dr. Kesselring has essentially said was, "This —
The only way I can understand this is I can see" — he doesn't
use this term; I'm using this term — "that these were cut and
pasted from other texts; that somebody went somewhere." It's
not attributed. We don't know where that "somewhere" is and
cut—and—pasted comments about some of these compounds.

But to further bolster Dr. Kesselring's point that
you need a level of understanding that is not shown in these
affidavits, they cut and pasted in a very inartful way that
included representations to positions in the compounds; that

12 when you -- when you understand, as Kesselring did, what the

cut-and-pasted text says, you realize it's missing the

illustration or the other documentation necessary to

15 understand the cut-and-pasted text.

The point being that the neutral Magistrate, regardless of his or her level of scientific expertise, is being presented with a -- with a document, with an assertion that really has all the trappings of -- of "I know that." And then you regurgitate this scientific jargon, and it looks good. But as Kesselring says, it doesn't mean anything. And you can't even know it doesn't really mean something or mean nothing because they haven't presented what you need to even understand that paragraph.

So they -- Over and over Kesselring criticizes them

1 for making conclusions that are not substantiated by 2 scientific evidence or any evidence that they put forth, nor 3 are cited to any attributed articles at all. So you have 4 Wikipedia. You have a rather amateurist cut-and-paste job 5 that is throughout on this particular position, and these 6 matters are without attribution to cited reliable research or 7 training. 8 So I counted up at one time 18 assertions just going 9 through what is called the -- It's Exhibit NI, that affidavit 10 by Agent House. I counted up 18 of these points that 11 Dr. Kesselring described in the manner I initially read. 12 Those are repeated throughout. They're repeated in 13 many forms and in some other paragraphs in Mr. Anderson --14 Agent Anderson's affidavit which is Exhibit 5 and, again, in 15 Agent House's later June, 2014, affidavit which is Exhibit 9, 16 I believe. 17 So we picked out three affidavits to focus on. 18 did that because we believe at this stage, Your Honor, we 19 simply have -- we have the threshold of substantial showing, 20 preliminary showing. It's anticipated that if the Court 21 agrees that the accusations of recklessness are sufficiently

preliminary showing. It's anticipated that if the Court agrees that the accusations of recklessness are sufficiently severe, that they need to be tested at a hearing, that we would get that hearing, and at that point we would demonstrate these things clearly to the Court.

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So I must say in an interest of being short here, not

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making -- going over, obviously, matters the Court has read, I believe that when you cite these things -- Maybe Kesselring has not used magic words. Maybe he's not said, "This is falsehood; this is a lie; this is reckless," but when you look at the litany of these where he uses terms over and over as "at a minimum, misleading," he says at one point "false," at one -- at many times, "incorrect," that the overall presentation to the Magistrate is reckless in nature, and it includes many misleading, incorrect, and I would suggest to the Court reckless statements that -- on which the -- the affidavit -- I'm sorry -- the warrants would be founded. These were foundational parts of the affidavit. They go to the controlled substance analogue aspect of this, to the heart of it, which is what the heart of this case is about. It has peripheral size. I understand that. But we're here because of the controlled substance analogue matters, and these go to the heart of that. The person did not show the training; nothing in the affidavit about their experience and training; cited to anything that would have given them the personal ability to know these things. It's quite fine for them to have recited to other sources but they don't. It's almost as if they act like they have this information; they know this information. That simply cannot be. So, Your Honor, for those reasons, I think we've

1 established preliminary -- a preliminary showing of 2 recklessness on the part of these affidavits. And 3 Mr. Borowiak is going to comment on the implication of those 4 on the -- on the probable cause. 5 THE COURT: All right. 6 MR. LUCCO: Thank you. 7 THE COURT: Thank you. Thank you very much. 8 Mr. Borowiak, go ahead. 9 MR. BOROWIAK: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you very much. 10 Your Honor, Mr. Lucco laid out the -- the reasons for 11 Franks relief. And the second half of the analysis has to do 12 If the language in question is, in fact, found to be 13 reckless and it's ultimately removed from the affidavits in 14 question, does probable cause remain within those affidavits? The foundational language, which is attacked here, is 15 very important because a great deal of what the Government is 16 17 contending and what is mentioned within the four corners of 18 the affidavits that were presented to the Magistrates, the 19 overwhelming majority has to do with controlled substance 20 analogues. Because it's an analogue, this substance has to be 21 spun through that additional step of the 802(32)(A) analysis. 22 Is it chemically similar? And does it have the chemically --2.3 or a similar effect on the human body? 24 If the Government cannot establish in its affidavits 25 that those items are, in fact, similar, then you're removing

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any live criminality to those -- to those substances. they are, in fact, then just that; substances without any criminality attached to them. It's -- It's easy in a drug case having to do with cocaine or methamphetamine to -- to, in fact, say, "Okay, it's a controlled substance because it's scheduled." But in this case, because you have a grand overwhelming number of substances that are, in fact, alleged to be controlled substance analogues, they have to be spun through that additional analysis. Now if that is removed, as I said, that's one reason why the affidavits would fail to show probable cause to the Court. Another reason is that, Your Honor, we're attacking, I believe it was, 24 search warrants here. And the way that they're structured is that you have Exhibit 1 which, I believe, is in June of 2013 and then your last one, which was attached to the Franks motion, which is Exhibit 9 was in June of -- excuse me -- executed in June of 2014. Each affidavit in between piggybacks upon the findings of the search warrant that was executed before it. So if the first affidavit fails for probable cause and the next affidavit is used in order to show the Court that there's

additional criminal conduct or a light of criminal conduct

there, well, that -- that information then shall be removed as

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well. So there's this cascading waterfall effect that follows through each one of the affidavits that we're challenging.

In addition, Your Honor, one of the points that we make in our Motion to Suppress is that once this reckless language is removed, what you're left with is discussions and interactions between individuals and businesses.

Now what we have, there's basically discussions as to people who may be involved in other cases, their interactions, interactions between our clients, interactions between third-parties. They're painted with this brush of having, you know, dealing in synthetic drugs, dealing in synthetic narcotics. But, again, there's this vague understanding as to what synthetic narcotics are we talking about. It creates a real ambiguity. And one of the interesting things in this case, and as each one of these affidavits proceed, is that the types of what can be under the umbrella of synthetic narcotics or synthetic drugs is actually three kinds of substances. we talking about controlled substance analogues that have to be analyzed under the 802(32)(A) analysis? Are they substances that have been emergency scheduled? Or are they substances that are particularly listed just as scheduled substances within the Controlled Substances Act?

And that is not clear. There's an ambiguity that's created there, Your Honor, which leaves nothing but, you know, interactions between individuals that are colored in any light

1 of criminality. And if they're not colored in that light, the 2 Magistrate would not be led to believe that you would find evidence of criminal conduct or contraband in any of the 3 4 places that are meant to be searched. 5 In a -- In a civil context, Your Honor, if -- you 6 know, the phrase is, you know: Ambiguity is construed against 7 the drafter. Obviously, this is a criminal case. So what's 8 the remedy? What remedy do you have when something like this 9 comes up? 10 The Court is allowed to take a step, when examining 11 the information provided to it in the affidavits within the 12 four corners of the document, to use the totality of the 13 circumstances provided to it and of that would include the 14 knowledge and reliability of the affiant. And I would propose 15 to the Court that once the affiant is shown to be reckless, 16 any other assertions that the affiant may make should be seen 17 in a different kind of light; that he's speaking in these 18 broad terms of, you know, individuals talking to one another 19 for the purpose of, you know, dealing or trafficking in 20 synthetic drugs, but then, again, he can't exactly say what it 21 is. And if you can't say what it is, you can't say what statute is actually being violated. And if you can't 22

So, Your Honor, for those reasons and the cascading

establish that, you can't say that there's any illegal

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activity going on.

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effect that occurs once you start picking apart each one of
these, you'll see that the affidavits -- again, Exhibit 1 and
going all the way through Exhibit 9 -- start to fall apart.
And once you start picking apart earlier parts of these
affidavits, the latter ones begin to fall apart. And that's
why, Your Honor, there's no probable cause remaining after the
Franks determination is made and the language is found to be
reckless.
         THE COURT: All right. Then the question I have is
one I had posed earlier: Putting aside the Franks argument,
do you have a basis for arguing or are you arguing also that
there's no probable cause, even accepting the information in
the affidavits that you're challenging now?
        MR. BOROWIAK: Your Honor, it's -- it's our position
today that based ---
         THE COURT: This is today. This is the time --
        MR. BOROWIAK: Okay.
         THE COURT: -- when the Court receives the
evidentiary information it needs and the argument it needs to
establish whether or not the items seized in the execution of
the search warrants -- And by saying that, also, I assume
there's no issue with the execution of the search warrants.
What has been challenged is the issuance of the search
warrants; that that evidence should be suppressed. So the
arguments are the scientific arguments, and they're
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     substantial. I'm only wanting to know: Do you have any other
     argument that the affidavits do not establish probable cause?
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              MR. BOROWIAK: Your Honor, I -- at this time I have
     nothing to present to the Court with that matter. However,
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     Your Honor, we are not, as the defense counsel in a group, are
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     not prepared to argue that -- that specific point today,
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     Your Honor, because it was our understanding that we were
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     arguing the Franks motion.
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              THE COURT: Rule 12(g) -- I think it is Rule 12(g) --
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     says if you don't put it in before the District Court before
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     trial, it's waived, can be held to be waived when you -- if
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     the matter goes to trial.
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              MR. BOROWIAK: Your Honor, may I have a moment to
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     confer with --
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              THE COURT: Sure.
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              MR. BOROWIAK: -- Government counsel?
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              (Pause)
              THE COURT: And I do want to correct the record. It
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     wasn't 12 -- Rule 12(g). It's Rule 12(c) about the Court
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     setting deadlines, extending or resetting deadlines upon -- as
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     the Court determines; consequences of not making a timely
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     motion under Rule 12(b)(3) which includes Motions to Suppress.
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              Okay. I just want to know -- I mean everyone has had
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     a long time, I think, to file Motions to Suppress. And I just
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     want to know if there's anything else. I want the record to
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be clear about whether or not there's anything other than the arguments that have been made this morning and that are in the pending motions.

MR. BOROWIAK: Your Honor, to the point that the Court is making it if there's any additional information that we would be arguing for a specific Motion to Suppress,
Your Honor, we — as I said earlier — And I understand, you know, the Court's position on it, you know, because, you know, as I said after conferring with counsel, you know, we at this time are not ready to get into the — the issue of whether or not the affidavits on their own would have any — any issues that could be challenged as a suppression issue. And, therefore, Your Honor, we would be asking this Court for additional time to be able to come back and argue those specific points that we could be making.

Through looking at the affidavits, there may be some

-- some points that we would like to make with the Court, but

as that -- our preparation for today was for the specific

Franks motion and this subsequent Motion to Suppress that we

had previously filed with the Franks motion, we would be

asking the Court for more time to ---

THE COURT: Well, you're going to have to show me good cause, and you're going to have to put together a motion.

I'm not going to grant you time to supplement the motions that have been filed. This case was filed in 2014. Counsel have

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     been in the case for a long time. The Court has reset the
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     deadlines for good cause because there's a lot of evidence, a
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     lot of information, 31 search warrants as I understand. You
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     referred to 29. I think you referred to 29.
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              MR. BOROWIAK: I think it was 24, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Pardon?
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              MR. BOROWIAK: 24, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: 24.
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              MR. BOROWIAK: Yes.
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              THE COURT: There are 24 search warrants that you're
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     contesting?
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              MR. BOROWIAK: Yes. And they are in our exhibit -- I
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     believe it's Exhibit 10 that was filed with the Franks motion.
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     It -- It lists in a graph each one of those --
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              THE COURT: Okay.
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              MR. BOROWIAK: -- search warrants.
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              THE COURT: Now Mr. Delworth refers to 31 search
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     warrants. So are you not contesting seven search warrants?
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              MR. BOROWIAK: Your Honor, the search warrants that
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     we're just contesting are those that are outlined in our
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     Exhibit 10.
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              THE COURT: Because I'm going to provide
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     Judge Fleissig with a Report And Recommendation. It may be
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     long and extensive, but then I'll be done with the case. So
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     now is the time and has been for almost two years to present
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     the Court with Motions to Suppress.
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              MR. BOROWIAK: Your Honor, may I have one more moment
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     to confer with my co-counsel?
              THE COURT: Sure.
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              MR. BOROWIAK: Thank you.
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              (Pause)
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              MR. BOROWIAK: Your Honor, thank you for your
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     patience.
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              Your Honor, we have -- at this time we have no other
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     suppression issues to bring before this Court. That being
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     said, Your Honor, if the Court were to, in fact, grant a
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     Franks motion and a hearing would be held, if anything was
     discovered at that time, defense counsels and Defendants would
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     like to reserve the right to bring anything that may come up
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     through those materials.
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              THE COURT: Now -- All right. You keep talking about
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     a Franks hearing. The Court -- And I want to be sure that we
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     all understand what's transpiring today. The information --
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     and it's been repeatedly said, even today; what I'm about to
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     say has been affirmed -- that the argument based upon Franks
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     is the -- the entitlement -- You have no other scientific
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     evidence to offer other than the declaration of
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     Dr. Kesselring. Is that a fair statement?
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              MR. BOROWIAK: Yes, Your Honor, just the affidavit
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     provided by, --
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1 THE COURT: Okay. 2. MR. BOROWIAK: -- yes, Dr. Kesselring. 3 THE COURT: Okay. And I have not studied his 4 declaration enough to -- and compared it with the affidavit 5 and to be near to making any kind of a conclusion. But if I 6 were to determine that the affidavits are legally sufficient 7 under the Fourth Amendment and recommend that the Motion to 8 Suppress -- Motions to Suppress be denied, this is -- you have 9 nothing else to offer --10 MR. BOROWIAK: That is ---11 THE COURT: -- in the way of showing entitlement to a 12 Franks hearing. 13 MR. BOROWIAK: That is correct, Your Honor. 14 THE COURT: Okay. All right. Now what about the other seven search warrants? 15 16 MR. BOROWIAK: Your Honor, I am not -- I'm unclear as 17 to why the Government says there are 31 and we say there are 24. I think the rest of us are as well. Do you mind if I 18 19 inquire of Jim Delworth --20 THE COURT: No; surely. Surely. 21 MS. COWLEY: -- as to why they have an additional 22 seven? 23 THE COURT: I don't want Judge Fleissig to be 24 surprised perhaps at a trial or at some future argument that 25 evidence acquired through the execution of the search

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     warrant -- Let's just say No. 27 outside the 24 --
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              MS. COWLEY: Yes.
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              THE COURT: -- is going to be offered against
     Defendant So-And-So, and suddenly the argument is made, "Well,
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     that evidence should be suppressed because, you know, for
     whatever reason."
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              MR. BOROWIAK: Understood, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Okay.
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              MR. BOROWIAK: Just one moment. Thank you.
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              (Pause)
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              THE COURT: Okay. Maybe I should have, also,
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     Mr. Delworth up there and -- because it's not unusual for the
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     Government and the parties to say, "Well, certain items are
     not being challenged," or, "We're not going to offer this
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     evidence at trial," or whatever which would limit the scope of
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     the Court's decision-making needs. So ---
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              MR. BOROWIAK: Your Honor, after speaking with
     defense counsels and Mr. Delworth, it is our position that the
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     only warrants that we are challenging are those 24 that are
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     referenced in our Exhibit 10.
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              THE COURT: Okay.
              MR. BOROWIAK: With regards to other warrants, we
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     understand that there may have been other warrants executed in
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     the universe of the four indictments that this case is -- that
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     this case is a part of it, but we are not challenging those
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     other items in the scope of these motions.
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              THE COURT: Okay. All right.
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              And let me ask you, Mr. Delworth: You're aware of
     the 24 search warrant files that Mr. Borowiak has referred to.
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     Is that correct?
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              MR. DELWORTH: Yes. They were all attached as
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     exhibits to the defense motion.
              THE COURT: Okay. Do you intend to offer, if the
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     case were to go to trial, to any of these Defendants in this
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     case evidence acquired from any of the other search warrants?
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              MR. DELWORTH: I'd have to check the -- the 12(b)
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     notice. I think the -- I think the 24 encompasses this case
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     is my -- is my best understanding. I probably have to check
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     my 12(b) notice to be absolutely sure in terms of that answer.
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              THE COURT: Okay. I -- Just I want to know, you
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     know, --
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              MR. DELWORTH: Sure.
              THE COURT: -- what we're talking about today so that
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     I can address the issues regarding whether or not evidence of
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     the Government ought to be suppressed or not.
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              MR. DELWORTH: Sure.
              THE COURT: All right. Do you have a response to
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     what Mr. Lucco and Mr. Borowiak have said?
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              MR. DELWORTH: Yes, Your Honor.
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              As the Court is aware -- I ask its indulgence -- in
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terms of Franks v. Delaware, the Supreme Court indicated it's really a two-prong test. And in order to obtain relief under Franks, there has to be a demonstration that a law enforcement official deliberately or recklessly included a false statement or omitted a truthful statement from the warrant affidavit. Secondly, in order to get a Franks hearing, the -there has to be a finding by the Court, a determination, that the allegedly false statement was necessary to a finding of probable cause. It would be the Government's position that they have not met either prong of Franks. With respect to Mr. Lucco, he kept indicating "recklessness," and I think summed it up by saying, "We've shown a preliminary showing of recklessness." Number one, I want to address that these affidavits were in no way reckless. The affiants were in no way reckless. But just on that statement alone, that's not what the standard is. It's that -- that the affidavit is somehow reckless. It said reckless -- "recklessly included a false statement." And during Mr. Lucco's recitation, at no point did he indicate a false statement. He made a lot of generalizations about whether there were scientific justifications or whether the information can properly be digested without citations;

whether they have the specific scientific knowledge. All of

that is irrelevant to a Franks hearing. It's -- The focus is

1 whether there is a false -- whether there's a false statement 2 or not. 3 And, Your Honor, in terms of that, what I would like to do is: I've just marked these as Government's Exhibits 1, 4 5 2, and 3, although the Court already has these, if I -- if I6 may approach. 7 THE COURT: All right. 8 MR. DELWORTH: These are the three affidavits that 9 are referenced in Dr. Kesselring's affidavit, Government 10 Exhibit 1 being what the defense has described as the "Orchard 11 Drive affidavit." And it is an affidavit that actually 12

encompasses a number of locations; some locations on St. Charles Rock Road; a number of different office suites; a

Williamstown Drive as well as Orchard Drive. So Orchard Drive

is just one of a number of search warrants supported by this

16 affidavit.

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But as the Government has -- has indicated in its response and gone through, what the Government has done is basically highlighted what it has turned over to you. And by the way, these are -- Government's Exhibits 1, 2, and 3, the affidavits, are already part of the Defendants' motion. I've provided defense counsel with these and highlighted. But if I -- if I may direct the Court's attention, Government's Exhibit 1, it's basically what's highlighted on Pages 16, 17 and also on Page 25.

Throughout Dr. Kesselring's -- That's essentially what Dr. Kesselring attaches. Now with the exception of Page 25 I'll get to in a minute, this is all within a section of the affidavit that is entitled "Controlled Substance Analogues." And basically these are what I consider "case of first impression" from the Court, and we wanted in the affidavit to provide some type of background to the Court in terms of dealing with controlled substance analogues and what they are and the difficulty with them.

The controlled substance analogues, specifically in the synthetic drug context, has really hit the United States. We try to play catch-ups. So there's been a series of not only a -- a statutory mandate but also scheduling to try to keep pace with some of these drugs.

The majority of the drugs that are talked about and the focus of the search warrant, such as JWH-018, AM2201 and drugs such as that, at the time of this affidavit are already scheduled. They're either scheduled through the Controlled Substance Act or they're emergency scheduled. So you're really only talking about really two drugs that are controlled substance analogues, but it gives some history in terms of what you're dealing with in controlled substance analogues.

Now Dr. Kesselring, most of his affidavit is spent saying, well, he doesn't agree that there -- There should be citations. There should be -- He's viewing it from a

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scientific -- from a scientific standpoint. But in terms of Dr. Kesselring's -- In terms of -- Excuse me; let me get my paper. In terms of Dr. Kesselring's actual assertions, there's only one time that he actually says something is false. And that is an assumption that he actually makes; whereby in Paragraph 7 of his affidavit, he indicates that --I'm quoting -- "Moreover, the term 'structurally related' used in Paragraph 21 in the Orchard Drive affidavit is not a term

10 that is defined, nor does it have precise scientific meaning."

And let me just address even that statement.

Basically a "controlled substance analogue" is a definition found in Section 801 as cited here in Title 21, and it defines what a "controlled substance analogue" is. There has to be two findings. It's basically substantially similar in chemical make-up and, number two, it's substantially similar from a pharmacological effect or held out to be substantially similar from a pharmacological effect. Those are not scientific terms. Those are set forth in the statute. That is to be determined by a -- by a jury in a finding at trial. So when he mentions that they don't have any precise scientific meaning, he is correct. It's part of a statute that is to be utilized by the -- by the -- by the Court.

He goes on to say, "If the affidavit intends to suggest that the 'structural relationship' it claims AKB48 and

5F-AKB48 to have with other synthetic cannabinoids such as Schedule I substances JWH-018 and AM2201," it goes on to say, "then that assertion is false." So in other words, he's saying if the affidavit intends to suggest. So he's basically reading it and saying, "Well, if this is what they mean, then that is false." But that's not what -- what it says, nor is it what is suggested, that AKB48 or 5F-AKB48 are meant to necessarily be controlled substance analogues of JWH-018 and AM2201. In fact, those are the two primary substances that are discussed with respect to Orchard Drive.

AKB48 at the time was scheduled. You have at the time that this affidavit was -- was done. So what you're dealing with is 5F-AKB48 which is a controlled substance analogue. At no time does Dr. Kesselring in any part of his affidavit ever say that it is false; that what we're claiming could be considered a controlled substance analogue is not a controlled substance analogue. He just says he doesn't like this -- he doesn't like the basis for the conclusion that -- whether there's sufficient scientific support. He never says that those conclusions regarding whether they could be considered controlled substance analogues for the purpose of this statute is in any way -- is in any way incorrect.

He also -- He indicates that, well, we should have a lot more citations to studies and things like that because there is reference that *in vitro* studies show AKB48 similar to

Delta 9-THC. He is correct. I mean there the -- I think that 1 2 there was an indication that the only citation was the 3 Wikipedia. There is that citation in Wikipedia, but there's also 1, 2 Forensic Toxicology in -- in 2013. There is mention 4 5 of scientific literature. That's on Page 17, by the way, 6 Forensic Toxicology. So from Dr. Kesselring, maybe there 7 isn't enough citation or background for him, but the key point 8 is: At no point does he say that -- does he say that that 9 conclusion is false. 10 During -- He also -- Dr. Kesselring, I want to point 11 out, through a lot of it makes a -- makes a mistake where he 12 basically reads into the affidavit or the findings an 13 additional element that's not found. In terms of what we're dealing with with controlled 14 15 substance analogues, it's -- the definition is under Title 21, 16 United States Code, Section 802(32)(A). That's the definition 17 that cites -- That specific statute is actually cited in our 18 affidavit. Dr. Kesselring points out; he says, "Well, do these 19 20 substances that we're referring to in the affidavit constitute 21 Cannibimimetic" -- C-A-N-N-I-B-I-M-I-M-E-T-I-C -- "Agents as set forth in Title 21, United States Code, Section 22 812(d)(d)(2)(A)?" He's basically saying, well, the substances 23 24 we're citing don't meet that statutory definition. It doesn't 25 need to. We never cite it in the affidavit; never use it as a

1 basis throughout this affidavit. He spends a lot of time 2 discussing whether any of these substances could fit those 3 classes of -- recognized classes of Cannibimimetic Agents. 4 That was just an attempt by Congress under that to kind of 5 expand this class because you're dealing with all these 6 synthetic drugs and how are we going to deal with them in 7 terms of scheduling, and they have this additional provision; 8 one that doesn't apply here. 9 So Dr. Kesselring spends a lot of time saying, "Well, they don't meet these classes." They don't have to. It's --10 11 It's -- It's simply irrelevant. 12 Dr. Kesselring -- Basically what they're claiming 13 their basis for is he'll claim that argument that -- that claim that in vitro pharmacological activity or AKB48 were 14 15 found to be true, and there's no evidence presented in -- to 16 support a conclusion that 5F-AKB48 would have similar 17 pharmacological activity. Well, he never states that that's 18 false. Again, he keeps saying that -- that, "Well, how -- you 19 know, what is your basis -- basis for showing that, " which is 20 -- which is a far different standard. 21 In a lot of these synthetic drugs, there are new ones

that are appearing on the market all the time. There's hundreds of synthetic drugs. What you're talking about in terms of pharmacological impact is you can't -- in order to take one of these new drugs into a pharmacological study, it

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1 may take years. In the meantime they're out on the streets. 2 People are getting high on them. What the affidavit indicates is that in some cases 3 you can make a -- basically a discerned judgment based upon 4 5 the structure and make-up of the chemical that it's going to 6 have this sort of pharmacological effect, and you're allowed, 7 I think in the affidavit, as indicated, to make that 8 inference. 9 Well, we're talking about the affidavit. All of this 10 is just set forth in terms of background. And we're only 11 talking about basically two out of a whole class of substances 12 that are encompassed within that affidavit, the majority of 13 which are actually -- such as JWH-018, XLR11, AM2201, are --14 have all been in some manner scheduled either through 15 emergency scheduling or -- or under the Act at this time. 16 What I also wanted to do with respect to this is --17 And that's the sections on Page 16 and 17 in the affidavit. Page 25 of that affidavit indicates AKB48. It's a synthetic 18 19 cannabinoid controlled substance analogue per DEA Control No. 20 1701. 21 Dr. Kesselring correctly points out that 7201 is the one for AM2201. It should have referenced DEA Control No. 22 23 7048 which involves AKB48. But, again -- again, he doesn't 24 state that it's not a controlled substance analogue. He's

just, "Well, you've got this control -- You -- You've simply

1 got this control number wrong."

I also with respect to the second prong of this, when I'm dealing with the Orchard Drive affidavit, want to indicate in terms of the second prong in Franks is: Even -- Even if you are assuming that what they're saying is correct -- we in no way accept that; we challenge every portion of it -- is: Okay; well, what happens if you delete that?

If you delete this, you can even delete the whole section on controlled substance analogue. It's just meant to give the Court some background in terms of what we're dealing with and the scheduling efforts that were being taken for it. You don't even have to have this in the affidavit. None of this is an attack on the details of the investigation which in terms of the Orchard Farm affidavit probably consist of close to 50 pages or so in terms of actual factual background, none of which — none of which is actually being challenged.

The Government Exhibit 2, which I believe is the Yahoo affidavit, basically Dr. Kesselring is challenging the same segments as in the Orchard Drive. Obviously, in these—in these affidavits, again, in the Yahoo one, it was under control substance analogue where there is virtually identical information providing, you know, the introduction to synthetic controlled drugs, efforts that were made to schedule it. We have set forth the definition of "controlled substance analogues" and how — tried to address in terms of new drugs,

how they would fit within the category of -- of controlled substance analogues and meet that definition.

Mr. Lucco indicated, well, Dr. Kesselring attacked that we referred to, the R1 and R2 positions, and how reckless that was because we can't do it with an illustration. Well, what we did was indicate that they're substituted at the 1-and 3-positions which actually has meaning in terms of chemical — in terms of chemical parlance where the 1 and 3 are. Again, not that this is false but, well, you could have given an illustration of it. An illustration wasn't — may have been more helpful, but it was defined in there; that their R1, meaning the 1-position, R3 meaning the 3-position in terms of an atomic structure of — of chemical. So, once again, not something that's false.

Dr. Kesselring — let's see — indicates that, well, we — it's clearly reckless because XLR11 and UR144 are named as separate substances because in Paragraph 25 of the Yahoo indictment we mention, but if you read the beginning of the Yahoo indictment, the beginning paragraph says, "XLR11, (also known as 5F-UR144, also known by the chemical name)." So we defined that it's also known as this, but then we referred to it as XLR11 and UR144 which is sometimes the way that it's — in other words, we're addressing the same type of — same type of chemical.

Once again, in the Yahoo, I've highlighted in yellow

the extent to which this is being challenged as -- as in somehow -- somehow misleading, again, which we state that it's not.

Finally, Government Exhibit 3, which is the Winding

Staircase, without -- without going through, again, they're essentially the very same -- same arguments, the one argument they make is that -- He refers to core indole and core indazole structures. The difference between core indole structures in Chemistry and indazole is that in an indole, you have a claim where there's a carbonate -- carbon atom. In an indazole, that's a substitute for a nitrogen atom.

As a matter of fact, now we're seeing in synthetic drugs where we're seeing chemicals that — two different chemicals; one having an indole core, another indazole core. They're both synthetic cannabinoids. They're both — They're — They're both — They're both related. So there's a lot made that has really actually no significance in the case.

Finally, in that affidavit they -- we indicate that -- that based on the structure activity relationship studies, PB-22 and 5F-PB-22 are expected to have similar effects.

Again, obviously, Dr. Kesselring, as a chemist, would like there to be a couple years of study in order to make it, but we don't have a couple years' worth of study. What we can do is take a look from a legal standpoint and say: They have

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basically the same type of structure. We, based upon our knowledge of Chemistry and how similar chemical structures act, we would anticipate that this would have -- be expected to have -- have to have similar effects. In totality, Your Honor, the -- what Dr. Kesselring saw, number one, nothing in there is false; nothing. Second, the fact that Dr. Kesselring would like more sources or feels that there should have been a better explanation, that's not the standard for a Franks hearing. That's his review of it based as a -- somebody scienced in Chemistry. Secondly, in terms of the second prong, you could take this whole section out and it wouldn't -- it wouldn't impact the search warrants. It would have the same effect. As a matter of fact, Mr. Borowiak in his statements said, "Well, if you take all of that out, then you really have only people engaged in just -- in just, you know, person-to-person or business conversations." Obviously, the Court will review the affidavit. I think it speaks for itself, but it's anything but -- but normal business relationships. But he says, "Well, what you have to do is this finding of controlled substance analogue." This is based upon a finding of scheduled controlled substances and also controlled substance analogues. In the

Orchard Drive affidavit, Page 26, it makes reference to a

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seizure that was tested to be XLR11 as does Page 27 in the affidavit, as does Page 51 of the -- of the affidavit, all 3 involving seizures or warnings then of scheduled controlled substances. You're dealing with both. Schedule controlled substances, what these groups did, as explained in the affidavit, was they tried to be -- they tried to stay a step 7 ahead of the schedule. They didn't always do it because a lot of the substances were scheduled at the time but tried to move on to these -- to these controlled substance analogues. 10 Finally, Your Honor, with respect to Mr. Borowiak's statements and the argument in this case, the defense Motion to Suppress -- to Suppress Evidence indicates basically a 13 two-step process; is that it's continued basically upon the Court finding a Franks hearing and contingent, in essence, upon the Court then granting some type of Franks relief because the -- Just one moment, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right. MR. DELWORTH: Oh, I'm sorry. I have it right here. The Motion to Suppress evidence, in the "Introduction," if you read -- if you follow through, it basically reiterates the fact that they believe that there were reckless statements on behalf of the affiants that were 23 false, inaccurate or misleading, and the affiants were not 24 qualified. And they indicate, "When Franks relief is granted,

statements removed from the supporting affidavits, the Court

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awarding that relief should then revisit the original search warrant affidavits to determine whether it -- whether there's still sufficient basis to support a probable cause finding." So there is basically nothing in here that says that the affidavits on their face are bad outside of their Franks claim. The -- The affidavits are -- are legitimate. 7 Basically the linchpin of this case for them is the Franks hearing; that they need a Franks hearing to get Franks relief to say then, "Go ahead and review the affidavits." But the 10 affidavits by themselves clearly have -- have sufficient probable cause. Judge, I know I've spent some time, but just -- just 13 finally in conclusion -- conclusion and summary: What our response shows, I've taken detail by detail of 15 Dr. Kesselring's affidavit. I've cited it, the various paragraphs and what he attacks in the affidavit, and I've 17 shown that none of his claims are demonstrated to be in any way false or -- or untruthful. The only thing that Dr. Kesselring can say is false is an assumption that he makes, not an assertion set forth in the affidavit itself. The affidavits clearly have sufficient support for a probable cause finding. There is no -- There is no misleading or false 23 information involved. But even if you were to somehow even 24 take that out, it is not going to impact the probable cause 25 determination for these affidavits. Thank you.

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THE COURT: All right. Mr. Lucco, do you have any
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 2
     reply?
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              MR. LUCCO: Very briefly, Your Honor.
              It's noted at this point: Other than counsel's
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 5
     argument, they have -- they have submitted nothing of a
 6
     scientific nature to rebut Dr. Kesselring. I would expect
 7
     that if we have a Franks hearing, that we may have some of
 8
     that. I'm not certain.
 9
              But Mr. Delworth makes -- makes a nice argument.
10
     What he says is, as an example, in the Orchard Drive
11
     affidavit, that, in essence, Mister -- Dr. Kesselring makes
12
     his own assumption and then proves why under that assumption
13
     it's false. But let me read to you what Paragraph 21 of the
14
     Orchard Drive affidavit actually says.
15
              "AKB48 and 5F-AKB48 belong to a structural class with
     a core indazole structure." Okay?
16
17
              I think the neutral Magistrate believes that the
     agent who presents that and says, "I know this," knows that.
18
19
     There's no indication anywhere from his training and
20
     experience or anything else that he cites how he could know
21
     that. Now let me go on.
22
              "They are structurally related to other synthetic
23
     cannabinoids with a core indole structure, such as the
24
     Schedule I substances JWH-018 and AM2201." Just listen to
25
     that a second and then ask yourself when he says -- Why would
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he assume that there -- they're suggesting they're related to 1 2 JWH-018 and AM2201? That's what he just said in the sentence. 3 The affidavit just said they are structurally related. 4 Now one of the criticisms that Dr. Kesselring has of 5 that is that the term "structurally related" is essentially 6 meaningless. It's not the same as what the statute requires. 7 It's one of these -- I call it sort of an -- It's unfair, but 8 the words coming to my mind, it's a "sleight of hand" kind of 9 expression. They're supposed to be substantially structurally 10 similar, so a substantially-similar structure. That's not 11 exactly, he points out, the same as structurally related. 12 But he goes on to take apart other aspects of 13 Paragraph 21. I don't believe because Mr. Delworth can make 14 arguments about this, without himself citing -- And I thought 15 it was interesting that he gave a very brief chemistry 16 lecture. I didn't learn anything. I'm too stupid to learn 17 anything from it, but I suspect had the affiants in this case 18 cited to how many DEA chemists must there be that testify for 19 Congress that come up with all of these findings that either 20 stay ahead of the curve, fall behind the curve, whatever, who 21 are experts on these chemical compounds, why do we have an ICE agent or an IRS agent and a Postal agent and none of them can 22 23 cite to in their affidavit or simply say to the -- to the

Judge, "When I say I know that these belong to a structural

class with a core indazole structure, when I as a -- as an

24

agent tell you that, Judge, here's how I know that: Because the DEA's Report 2263 instructs me on that."

They could have simply said why -- where they had a source that educated them on that because as Dr. Kesselring says, absent that level of education from somewhere, from some noted text, that, you know, maybe would survive *Daubert* kind of considerations, we'd of -- we'd of -- you as a Magistrate could have had comfort in thinking: This is likely truthful; it has foundation.

There is almost a great effort to develop very massive affidavits with massive chemical references without any reference to the knowledge of that Chemistry. And the point is: When the Magistrate reads it, when I read it, I see it's very compelling if you don't understand it. We've brought to the table today some understanding of it by way of an affidavit, a declaration, if you will. I think it's sufficient with all — And I'm sorry to say it is nine pages in length, Dr. Kesselring's affidavit. I don't think there will be any way — I didn't even hit the highlights of the substance of this — that the Court will be able to analyze this — I'm sorry — as you've already indicated without having to read Dr. Kesselring's declaration because he's a scientist.

THE COURT: Well, of course, I'm going to read his

declaration carefully, and I have already -- I have already

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1
     perused it. So you can assume the Court will do --
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              MR. LUCCO: It's just ---
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              THE COURT: -- what's necessary to give all parties a
 4
     fair determination of this matter.
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              MR. LUCCO: And because of that, Your Honor, there's
 6
     no point in me reciting from that. I just wanted to hit the
 7
     highlights. But I think when you -- when you do, there will
 8
     be an overwhelming sense of what was missing and how it -- and
 9
     you would think how could it have been done and the reckless
10
     nature of the characterizations they made.
11
              At this point our burden is to show a substantial
12
     preliminary showing so that we can have a hearing and we could
13
     expect -- explore what was the basis for this knowledge,
14
     whether we see it in here, whether you actually had it from
15
     some source. We can explore that, and the Court could then
16
     make that determination, Judge.
17
              THE COURT: Okay.
18
              MR. LUCCO: Thank you.
19
              THE COURT: All right.
20
              MR. BOROWIAK: Your Honor, I will be brief with my
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     response.
22
              THE COURT: All right.
23
              MR. BOROWIAK: Judge, one of the things that
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     Mr. Delworth mentioned, and I know the Government mentioned in
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     its response to the Defendants' Joint Motion to Suppress, is
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that the substances we're dealing with are, in fact, controlled substances. And I can tell the Court that as we stand here today in May of 2016, that the great majority of the substances that are inside of those affidavits that we presented are either emergency controlled or scheduled substances. But dates are very important when you review these — these affidavits because at times they are, in fact, analogues. They are made, you know — They are, in fact, considered to be analogues or, you know, they may be emergency scheduled.

For example, Mr. Delworth pointed out in the

For example, Mr. Delworth pointed out in the Government's Exhibit 2 or -- excuse me -- Government's Exhibit 1, the Orchard Drive affidavit, that it provided the reference to AKB48 and XLR11. The first reference to AKB48, which was seized in March of 2013, was not emergency scheduled until May of 2013. The same thing with XLR11, Your Honor. That XLR11 was seized in April of 2013 but was not actually listed, emergency scheduled until May of 2013.

Additionally, Your Honor, there are references to other substances all throughout the affidavits, such as PB-22 and AB-FUBINACA and AB-PINACA, and those, in fact, were not emergency scheduled until January of 2014.

So when the Court reviews the affidavits, it's very important to keep in mind those dates. And that's why when I was up here earlier, I had mentioned that what we're dealing

1 with, they are moving targets of three different 2 classifications. It's also one of the things we pointed out 3 in our motion for a bill of particulars. But it's basically: Is it a controlled substance --4 5 considered a controlled substance analogue, which requires the 6 802(32)(A) analysis, or is it an emergency scheduled or is it 7 actually scheduled in the Controlled Substances Act? 8 The scientific language that Mr. Lucco was discussing 9 is so important just because without it, you can't say that 10 the substances at issue that they're considering to be 11 analogues fulfill the requirements of 802(32)(A). And without 12 that, you know, you have the rest of the investigation where 13 they're talking to potentially a confidential informant or 14 showing money being exchanged between groups and individuals. 15 But without that ability to say it is a controlled substance 16 of some sort or a violation of the law, that nefarious conduct 17 that they're attempting to point to doesn't exist. In 18 essence, there's no nefarious light on the conduct being 19 described. And that, in essence, is why after the language is 20 removed pursuant to Franks, the affidavits themselves fail. 21 THE COURT: Okay. 22 MR. DELWORTH: If I may. 23 THE COURT: Very briefly. 24 MR. DELWORTH: Yes. Mr. Borowiak indicated that 25 XLR11 and AKB -- AKB48 in terms of when they were emergency

scheduled or scheduled in 2013. The affidavit itself refers 1 2 to their seizure prior to that. This affidavit was for 3 September of 2013. So we make references to earlier seizures 4 of these drugs, but by the time this affidavit is filed, these 5 have all been either scheduled or emergency scheduled. So at 6 the time of this affidavit, you don't have to go back and 7 determine are they controlled substances at all because 8 they've already been -- they've already been scheduled; maybe 9 not at the time initially seized but at the time that this 10 affidavit referring to those earlier seizures had been issued, 11 yes, they -- yes, they have. I just want to make that one 12 correction. Thank you. THE COURT: All right. Any dispute with that? 13 14 MR. BOROWIAK: No, Your Honor. 15 THE COURT: All right. All right. Thank you, all, 16 very much. I have -- I have received as exhibits in today's 17 hearing Government Exhibits 1, 2 and 3 which I believe they 18 were given to the Court as what Dr. Kesselring referred to. 19 MR. DELWORTH: Yes. They've already been -- They're 20 already with the Court as part of Defendants' exhibits. What 21 you have, there's been a modification. What I've done is I've 22 stickered and highlighted the -- what Dr. Kesselring, in his 23 affidavit, what he challenges in each of those respective 24 affidavits.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. The -- But there still

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     are 28 more --
 2.
              MR. DELWORTH: Which ---
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              THE COURT: -- affidavits.
              MR. DELWORTH: Yes. Well, ---
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 5
              THE COURT: Or search warrant cases.
 6
              MR. DELWORTH: Search warrants but some of the
 7
     affidavits, like Orchard Drive, encompass about seven or eight
 8
     search warrants. And all of those -- And all of those,
 9
     everything is part of the defense's exhibits to the motion.
10
              THE COURT: All right. Well, let me ask you and ---
11
              MR. DELWORTH: Dr. Kesselring just challenged those
12
     three specific affidavits. So that's -- that's why I utilized
13
     those.
              THE COURT: All right. I -- You know, without having
14
15
     to read all 31 to -- to know whether or not this is accurate,
16
     let's just say Exhibit 1, today's Exhibit 1, Government
17
     Exhibit 1, the affidavit of Wayne House, what I think you're
18
     saying is that this document was used as a basis for, which is
19
     not unusual, a basis for more than one search warrant.
20
              MR. DELWORTH: Yes, Your Honor.
21
              THE COURT: And which -- Can you tell me which?
              MR. DELWORTH: It's actually in the page -- If you, I
22
23
     think, page a couple in, it will indicate that, "This search
24
     warrant is in support of, " and it will have -- there's
25
     listings -- there's a Williams -- I think it's a Williamsburg
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     address, and then the other ones, besides Orchard Drive, are
     going to be various suite numbers on St. Charles Rock Road.
 2
 3
              THE COURT: I see 1901 Williamstown Drive.
              MR. DELWORTH: Right.
 4
 5
              THE COURT: I see 13761 St. Charles Rock Road, 13765
 6
     St. Charles Rock Road, different suites. Well, what I'm going
 7
     to do, and I'll want counsel to agree to it before you leave:
 8
     Do you have copies of the warrants with the case numbers?
 9
              MR. DELWORTH: Yes, Your Honor. I can provide --
10
     It's upstairs, but I can -- I've got all that. I can provide
11
     it as part -- It's in the Government's -- It's in the defense
12
     exhibits. I'm sorry. I just copied the relevant portion of
13
     the affidavit. It's -- They were filed -- Defendants'
14
     exhibits basically included the searches, seizure warrant with
15
     the -- with the case numbers. And what Mr. Lucco has handed
16
     to me as a Government Exhibit 10 of their -- yeah, excuse me;
17
     I said "Government" -- Defense Exhibit 10, as part of the
18
     defense motions, they have a chart indicating the exhibit, the
19
     warrant number and the location searched. If I may hand this
20
     to the Court, --
21
              THE COURT: All right.
              MR. DELWORTH: -- I think it would be easier. If you
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23
     saw it, I think it would be self-explanatory.
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              THE COURT: Okay.
              MR. LUCCO: And, Your Honor, it is part of the -- of
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1
     our motion.
 2.
              THE COURT: Okay. Can I have this?
 3
              MR. LUCCO: Sure, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: All right. Thank you. I appreciate
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 5
           Now there's a -- Well, there's one handwritten change.
 6
     Well, there are a couple of handwritten changes. I'll look
 7
     for it in the ---
 8
              MR. LUCCO: We'll make you a clean copy.
 9
              THE COURT: Well, if it's ---
10
              MR. BOROWIAK: I think I probably have one.
11
              THE COURT: Okay. All right.
12
              MR. LUCCO: Are you done, Jim?
13
              MR. DELWORTH: Yeah.
14
              MR. LUCCO: The only thing I wanted to comment,
15
     Your Honor, when Jim introduced that exhibit, which is the
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     House affidavit, and he has the three tabs on it, and -- and
17
     those tabs have some highlighting. I did not know he was
18
     going to represent that was the only criticisms, the only
19
     paragraphs that Dr. Kesselring criticizes, because I would
20
     take exception to that. In particular, Dr. Kesselring,
21
     Paragraph 11 of his affidavit, takes exception to all the
22
     paragraphs 16 through 21. So those he doesn't -- He's marked
23
     21 but not 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20. I just point that out. I
24
     didn't want to be deemed to have -- agreeing those are the
25
     only sections Dr. Kesselring was challenging.
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1 THE COURT: Okay. 2 MR. DELWORTH: Yeah. Well, he challenges on those as 3 basically the expertise of the affiant with respect to setting 4 forth the information in those. But what I've highlighted are 5 the specific indications of what he believes were misleading, 6 but he does do a general attack of all the paragraphs within 7 that in terms of the affiant's experience. Thank you. 8 THE COURT: Okay. All right. Do you have a clean 9 copy here of that exhibit and that document? 10 MR. LUCCO: Hold on. I think I do. 11 MR. DELWORTH: Judge, I've actually got a clean copy 12 of that. Here's -- Okay. It was in a binder, so. 13 THE COURT: Okay. I will mark this. It is 14 identified on its face as being received or taken from the 15 Court CM/ECF system, and it bears the legend case number, 16 4:14-CR-175, Document No. 227-10, filed March 9, 2016; nine 17 pages in length. And that document itself bears the caption "Exhibit 10, Summary Comparison Of Search Warrant Affidavits." 18 19 I'll -- I'll just further mark it as Defense Joint Exhibit A 20 for the record. All right. 21 All right. 22 MR. DELWORTH: Judge, may I have just one -- one --23 another clarification? 24 THE COURT: Yes. MR. DELWORTH: This was -- The defense motion, such 25

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as Charles Wolfe is charged in two separate -- two separate
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 2
     indictments, was -- was this hearing to encompass the other
 3
     case, too, involving the same motions and the attack of the
 4
     same search warrants with respect to Mr. Wolfe?
 5
              I know that was -- was actually referred to Judge --
 6
     Judge Collins, --
 7
              THE COURT: Right.
 8
              MR. DELWORTH: -- the Magistrate Judge.
 9
              THE COURT: Right. No. The only -- Each of the
10
     three Magistrates or the Magistrates to whom the cases were
11
     referred initially do their own, and they make take a lead
12
     from somebody else who does --
13
              MR. DELWORTH: Okay.
14
              THE COURT: -- who reaches the issues first; they may
15
     not. I don't know.
16
              MR. DELWORTH: Okay. So we need to take that up with
17
     Judge Collins. I just wanted clarification.
18
              THE COURT: Yeah. If that's not -- If I'm -- my
19
     recollection is corrected otherwise, then counsel will be
20
     advised.
21
              MR. DELWORTH: Thank you.
22
              THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much. Yes,
23
     sir.
24
              MR. BOROWIAK: Yes, sir, Your Honor, before we
25
     adjourn.
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1 THE COURT: Yes. 2 MR. BOROWIAK: I think one of the things that were 3 discussed last week at our brief meeting, we had brought up 4 the point that we had filed four Motions to Suppress; one 5 pursuant to McFadden, one pursuant to Johnson -- or excuse me; 6 Motions to Dismiss. Thank you, Your Honor. 7 We had asked the Court or mentioned to the Court at 8 the hearing and asked for leave to file supplemental briefing 9 on those motions that we previously filed. At this point we 10 would just like to make that motion and ask the Court for 11 leave to file supplemental briefing with regards to those 12 previously-filed Motions to Dismiss. 13 THE COURT: Okay. Why -- Why do you need more 14 briefing? 15 MR. BOROWIAK: And it was partly because they 16 referenced McFadden and Johnson, Your Honor, and there have 17 been some developments in the case law on those matters. 18 THE COURT: Okay. 19 MS. GRANGER: The only thing I would point out, 20 Your Honor, they -- when we filed our response, there were 21 actually several replies to our response. So I would just ask 22 what time period you're looking at because I believe you all 23 filed a reply to the response in December. Are you talking 24 about developments since then? 25 I would just ask that it be confined to that then

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     because I think they've had an opportunity to reply to our
 2
     response. So I'm unsure of what additional you have.
 3
              MR. BOROWIAK: That's -- That's what it would be,
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     developments since that time, Your Honor.
 5
              THE COURT: You're talking about two cases that have
 6
     been decided since the last filing?
 7
              MR. BOROWIAK: Yes. Yes. We're talking about
 8
     McFadden and Johnson and then developments on them since we
 9
     filed our replies to the Government's reply to our initial
     motion.
10
11
              THE COURT: Okay. You can have a week from today --
12
              MR. BOROWIAK: Okay.
13
              THE COURT: -- to file something. Keep it at ten
14
     pages or less, and the Government will have a similar calendar
15
     week to respond.
16
              MS. GRANGER: Thank you, Your Honor.
17
              MR. BOROWIAK: And, Your Honor, there's one more
18
     thing.
             I apologize.
19
              THE COURT: Yes, sir.
20
              MR. BOROWIAK: I believe Mr. Threlkeld and
21
     Mr. Delworth discussed the option for the defense counsels to
22
     file replies to the Government's replies to our Franks motion
23
     and our Motion to Suppress. We would just be asking the Court
24
     for time to file a reply in order to file a reply to the
25
     Government's reply.
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1 THE COURT: Why? What more would you possibly add? 2 MR. BOROWIAK: Your Honor, we had initially planned 3 to file a reply. However, you know, as we were working with 4 the group and we had lost another attorney whose client had 5 pled previously, we've sort of reorganized and restructured ourselves as to what we're doing, and we just require one more 6 7 week to reply to the actual motions that the Government had 8 filed. THE COURT: You're talking about your motion, their 9 10 response. 11 MR. BOROWIAK: Right. And then our response to their 12 response, Your Honor. 13 THE COURT: Your reply, their surreply, I suppose. 14 MR. BOROWIAK: Right. 15 THE COURT: And now -- I think I've -- I think it's 16 adequately briefed. 17 MR. BOROWIAK: Okay. Thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: Thank you very much. We'll be in recess. 18 19 (Hearing adjourned at 11:15 AM.) 20 21 22 23 24 25

CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL REPORTER

I, Deborah A. Kriegshauser, Federal Official Realtime Court Reporter, in and for the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, do hereby certify that pursuant to Section 753, Title 28, United States Code, that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the stenographically-reported proceedings held in the above-entitled matter and that the transcript page format is in conformance with the regulations of the Judicial Conference of the United States.

Dated this 8th day of June, 2016.

/s/ Deborah A. Kriegshauser

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